

Zambia - Institutional Strengthening

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Overview

Identification

COUNTRY

Zambia

EVALUATION TITLE

Institutional Strengthening

EVALUATION TYPE

Independent Performance Evaluation

ID NUMBER

DDI-MCC-ZMB-WASH-MPR-2018-v1

Version

VERSION DESCRIPTION

- v01: Edited, anonymous dataset for public distribution.

Overview

ABSTRACT

In 2013 MCC invested \$354 million in the Lusaka Water Supply Sanitation and Drainage (LWSSD) project. The project aims to expand access to and improve the quality of water and sanitation service provision, and upgrade drainage services in Lusaka by rehabilitating and extending infrastructure and strengthening the institutional capacity of the Lusaka Water and Sewerage Company (LWSC) and Lusaka City Council (LCC). The compact is comprised of two main activities: 1) the Infrastructure Activity (Infra) and 2) the Institutional Strengthening Activity (ISA).

The Millennium Challenge Corporation has contracted with Mathematica Policy Research to conduct a performance evaluation of the LWSSD project. Our performance evaluation of the LWSSD project will include a qualitative implementation study and a mixed-methods outcomes evaluation comprising five studies focused on infrastructure sustainability; financial sustainability; social inclusion and gender mainstreaming (SIGM), information education and communication (IEC), and sanitation marketing (SM); the combined effects of project activities on beneficiaries; and other investments in the sector.

The goal of the implementation study is to help contextualize the findings of the outcomes evaluation, so we will concentrate on project activities that were expected to lead to better service provision and improved financial sustainability at LWSC, LCC, and the new solid waste management (SWM) utility. The LWSSD project has already been well documented by Millennium Challenge Account-Zambia (MCA-Z), the independent engineer, and the entities that provided the TA to LWSC and LCC, so we will focus our implementation study on elements of the project that were not implemented as envisioned-in particular, those that are not completed by the time the compact ends. To do this, we will use interviews, project documents, and administrative records to document how key sub-activities under both Infra and ISA were implemented, how implementation was influenced by the context (including the incentives different actors faced and the characteristics of the individuals and institutions involved in the project), how the activities reinforced each other, and the potential for the project's effects to be sustainable.

The outcome evaluation will use household survey data from an impact evaluation that is currently being implemented by the Center for Disease Control (CDC), primary qualitative data (including observations of infrastructure and maintenance practices), and secondary administrative data sources (including key documents) to explore the effects of project activities on LWSC, LCC, the new SWM utility, and ultimately the households these entities serve. Our outcomes evaluation comprises studies on institutional capacities related to infrastructure sustainability; financial sustainability; and SIGM, IEC, and SM, plus a beneficiary study at the household level and an investment study of how the LWSSD project influenced priorities and other sources of funding for the sector. The institutional capacity studies will consider whether LWSC, LCC, and the new SWM utility adhere to the best practices recommended and supported through the TA, as well as exploring the ultimate outcomes of interest, including functionality of the infrastructure; the financial position of LWSC, LCC's drainage unit, and the new SWM utility; and these three organizations' relationship with their low-income customers. At the household level, the beneficiary study will track attitudes and practices related to use of water, sanitation, drainage, and SWM services, but we will not be able to attribute changes to particular aspects of the LWSSD project, since households could be affected by multiple

influences (for example, the expansion of the network, improvements in the core network distribution system, and thanks to the SIGM TA-a better appreciation on LWSC's part of the challenges low-income consumers face). Finally, the investment study will consider how the funding ecosystem for water, sanitation, and drainage in Lusaka has been affected by the LWSSD project-and the creation of the master plans, in particular-and how other sources of funding affect the financial sustainability of the sector.

EVALUATION METHODOLOGY

Other (Performance Evaluation)

UNITS OF ANALYSIS

other

KIND OF DATA

Other

TOPICS

Topic	Vocabulary	URI
Capacity Building and Institutional Development	MCC Sector	
Water, Sanitation and Hygiene	MCC Sector	

KEYWORDS

water, WASH, sanitation, institutional strengthening, Lusaka

Coverage

GEOGRAPHIC COVERAGE

Urban areas (city of Lusaka).

Producers and Sponsors

PRIMARY INVESTIGATOR(S)

Name	Affiliation
Mathematica Policy Reseach	

FUNDING

Name	Abbreviation	Role
Millennium Challenge Corporation	MCC	

Metadata Production

METADATA PRODUCED BY

Name	Abbreviation	Affiliation	Role
Millennium Challenge Corporation	MCC		Review of Metadata
Mathematica Policy Research	MPR		Independent Evaluator

DDI DOCUMENT ID

DDI-MCC-ZMB-WASH-MPR-2018-v1

MCC Compact and Program

COMPACT OR THRESHOLD

Zambia Compact

PROGRAM

Lusaka Water Supply, Sanitation and Drainage (LWSSD) Project. In 2013 MCC invested \$354 million in the Lusaka Water Supply Sanitation and Drainage (LWSSD) project. The project aims to expand access to and improve the quality of water and sanitation service provision, and upgrade drainage services in Lusaka by rehabilitating and extending infrastructure and strengthening the institutional capacity of the LWSC and LCC. The compact is comprised of two main activities: 1) the Infrastructure Activity (Infra) and 2) the Institutional Strengthening Activity (ISA). Infra accounts for the majority of MCC's investment (\$283.8 million) and aims to improve the water, sanitation, and drainage infrastructure. The activity includes components to rehabilitate the core water network, extend and rehabilitate water and sewer networks in residential areas, rehabilitate the Kaunda Square wastewater stabilization ponds, reduce physical non-revenue water (NRW) losses, and improve the Bombay and Mazyopa drains. In addition, the activity includes the Resettlement Action Plan (RAP), which is dedicated to resettlement and livelihood restoration to individuals who have been negatively impacted by the project. The ISA activity is providing technical assistance (TA) to LWSC and LCC to help these entities provide better quality services to Lusaka residents. The TA includes government sector reforms to improve management and sustainability of the compact investments; asset and environmental management by LWSC; and strategic planning, maintenance and environmental management for LCC. This activity also includes gender-inclusive policymaking and planning to improve services for the poor and underserved populations under the information, education and communications (IEC) and the social inclusion and gender mainstreaming (SIGM) campaigns. An additional component of ISA is the Innovations Grants Program (IGP), which provides grants to community-based organizations, civil society and the private sector for innovative projects in water, sanitation and solid waste management that help increase access to water, sanitation and solid waste services in peri-urban Lusaka. Our performance evaluation of the LWSSD project will include a qualitative implementation study and a mixed-methods outcomes evaluation comprising five studies focused on infrastructure sustainability; financial sustainability; SIGM, IEC, and sanitation marketing (SM); the combined effects of project activities on beneficiaries; and other investments in the sector.

MCC SECTOR

Water, Sanitation and Hygiene (WASH)

PROGRAM LOGIC

The Infrastructure Activity (Infra) Infra accounts for the majority of MCC's investment (\$283.8 million) and aims to address several of the water, sanitation, and drainage infrastructure recommendations specified in the Water Supply Investment Master Plan, Sanitation Master Plan, and Drainage Investment Plan. The activity includes components to rehabilitate the core water network, extend and rehabilitate water and sewer networks in residential areas, rehabilitate the Kaunda Square wastewater stabilization ponds, reduce physical NRW losses, and improve the Bombay and Mazyopa drains. In addition, the activity includes the Resettlement Action Plan, which is dedicated to resettlement and livelihood restoration to individuals who have been negatively impacted by the project. The Institutional Strengthening Activity (ISA) ISA is the second main activity of LWSSD (\$26.7 million), which complements investments in infrastructure by supporting technical assistance (TA) to both LWSC and LCC to improve their financial sustainability, operational management, and responsiveness to poor and disadvantaged customers. Eventually, the ISA also involved outreach to households as an extension of TA activities to LWSC and LCC. Another subactivity under the ISA, was the IGP which awarded \$5 million USD in grants to local private sector organizations in Lusaka to implement innovative projects on water supply, sanitation, and drainage aimed at improving the quality of life in project communities, to complement the improved infrastructure.

PROGRAM PARTICIPANTS

Data collection will include interviews/focus groups with implementers and staff at MCC, MCA-Zambia, implementers, national government ministries, LWSC, LCC, and beneficiary households in low and middle-income areas.

Sampling

No content available

Questionnaires

No content available

Data Collection

Data Collection Dates

Start	End	Cycle
2018-07-30	2019-12-31	N/A

Data Processing

No content available

Data Appraisal

No content available